WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device, the method of comprising: forming a wafer containing inlaid copper (Cu) or a Cu alloy; and laser thermal annealing an exposed surface of the Cu or Cu alloy to remove oxide therefrom.
- The method according to claim 1, comprising laser thermal annealing in ammonia (NH₃) or hydrogen (H₂).
- 3. The method according to claim 2, comprising laser thermal annealing in NH_3 at an NH_3 flow of about 200 to about 2,000 sccm.
- 4. The method according to claim 2, comprising laser thermal annealing in H_2 at an H_2 flow rate of about 200 to about 2,000 sccm.
- The method according to claim 2, comprising laser thermal annealing at a temperature of about 370°C to about 420°C.
- 6. The method according to claim 5, comprising laser thermal annealing by impinging a pulsed laser light beam on the exposed surface at a radiant fluence of about 0.09 to about 0.11 joules/cm².
- The method according to claim 5, comprising laser thermal annealing for about 10 to about 100 nanoseconds.
- The method according to claim 1, comprising laser thermal annealing at a temperature of about 370°C to about 420°C.
- The method according to claim 8, comprising laser thermal annealing for about 10 to about 100 nanoseconds.
- The method according to claim 1, further comprising depositing a silicon nitride capping layer on the treated Cu surface.
- The method according to claim 10, comprising depositing the silicon nitride capping layer by plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD).
- The method according to claim 11, comprising depositing the silicon nitride capping layer at a thickness of about 450 Å to about 550 Å.

- 13. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wafer contains a dual damascene structure comprising a Cu or Cu alloy line in contact with an underlying Cu or Cu alloy via formed in a dielectric layer.
- 14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the dielectric layer comprises a material having dielectric constant less than about 3.9.